

MEXICO INSISTS ON PENDING U. S. PURSUERS TO 1900 CANAL

Juan Amador, Subsecretary of Foreign Relations, Explains Mexican Stipulations and Gives Out the Entire Correspondence Between U. S. and Mexico Relative to Pursuit of Bandits in Either Country.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., April 15.—The Mexican government in its negotiations with the United States for the pursuit of bandits, will insist "with inflexible determination," that the pursuing forces be limited to 1000 cavalry, according to a statement issued by Juan Amador, subsecretary of foreign relations in the Carranza government.

During the absence of Gen. Candido Aguilar, minister of foreign relations, Amador is in charge of the foreign office and is conducting its course in international affairs.

"The Mexican government has contended in all of its notes to the Washington state department," said the subsecretary, "that the sending of heavy artillery and slow moving infantry and the work of the present expedition have more than demonstrated that they have accomplished absolutely nothing. Mexico will and has in all its communications to Washington, instructed that all positive expeditions must be limited to certain restricted areas. The request of the United States that the present expedition be considered an expedition cannot be agreed to by the Mexican government for the very good reason that each day of its presence so far inland does nothing but excite our people. This is being taken advantage of by enemies of the Constitutional government who are endeavoring to state incidents that will cause grave international complications.

"The Carranza Incident, Final Straw." "The Carranza incident is a case in point. I consider this happening the last drop in the bucket and that when the American people and the American government realize its full significance they will gladly accede to Mexico's request, and in the interest of peace and in line with the traditional friendship which exists between the two countries, withdraw the troops.

"No one has ever questioned the honesty of purpose of the United States in limiting the present military movement to punitive nature, but it is hard to convince the population that a force of thousands of men of the semblance of invaders. The Mexican government believes in the friendship of the United States and believes the present will lead to developments more critical than ever."

"Carranza Won't Talk." Gen. Carranza asked to be excused from discussing international questions and referred the correspondence to the foreign office.



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CAPT. BROWN DIES AT FORT

Commander of Ambulance Company With Pershing Column; Heart Disease.

Another name has been added to the roll of honor of men who have died as a result of the Mexican expedition. Capt. H. L. Brown, of the United States army medical corps, died at 1:30 p.m. yesterday at Fort Bliss. He was 40 years of age and had been in the service of the ambulance company since its organization. He was a native of Indiana and had been in the service of the ambulance company since its organization.

Capt. Brown was brought to Fort Bliss two weeks ago from Mexico and has been an inmate of the hospital since that time. His illness was considered serious but was not expected to prove fatal until Friday when his condition grew worse and death followed. Capt. Brown lived at 2900 Polaris street after coming to Fort Bliss from El Paso with his ambulance company.

Native of Indiana. The deceased officer had been an officer of the medical corps for more than 12 years. He was a native of Indiana, where his parents lived during his early childhood. He was educated at the Detroit College of Physicians and Surgeons and was practicing medicine in Chicago when the Spanish war broke out. He joined the army as a contract surgeon for the Cuban campaign and later entered the army as an officer. He served in the Philippines and participated in the Veracruz campaign and went through the storm in Texas City when the camp was wiped out.

Was a Linguist. Capt. Brown was 42 years old and was one of the best read men in the army, having made a specialty of foreign languages and translated a number of books from other languages into English for the government. He continued his studies after coming to the border and was one of the best Spanish scholars with the expeditionary force, making his services to Gen. Pershing especially valuable.

Military Funeral. He is survived by his widow, who times without further notice for another year. (Signed) "Aguller."

Reply From U. S. In reply to this note the United States made the following counter proposition:

"Article 1. It is agreed that the regular force of the two republics may cross the boundary line in pursuit of bandits, or in the case of any country that may have entered one country or the other after having committed outrages on foreign soil, or having escaped by way of the boundary line."

"Article 2. The reciprocal passage as agreed upon in article 1 will only take place in comparatively uninhabited or poorly protected territory and at no time at a less distance than 17 kilometers from any camp or town in the territory of either country, except in mountainous places difficult of access."

Notification of Commanders. "Article 3. The commander of troops that crossed the frontier in accordance with the terms of this agreement will, on the moment of starting the march, or before, if possible, advise the nearest military or civil officer of the country."

MEXICAN RATES ARE INCREASED

Freight Rates Also Raised; Tax on Legacies; Cotton Crops Good.

Notice has come out of Mexico City that the fares and freight rate on the National Railway lines have been advanced in keeping with the gold value of currency. Heretofore the rates remained the same as when the currency was worth two to one gold. The new rates are four times the old for first class passenger fares and three times for second class.

Freight Rates Raised. The freight rates have been increased, but even so the rates are comparatively low compared with normal times. It is said for the week ending April 7, the income on the national railway lines amounted to over five million pesos.

According to a recent decree in the southern republic, the inheritance tax has been adopted on all heritages, legacies or gifts, whether real or personal property, payable in gold.

Cotton Crops Good. Reports from the cotton crops of Laguna district indicate that the yield will be large and that the supply will be enough to keep all of the mills of the Mexican republic operating.

lives at the Brown home on Tularosa, and by three sisters. The sisters are: Mrs. W. Pinkston, of Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. W. S. Carson, of 1924 Elmwood avenue, Evanston, Ill.; and Miss Clara N. Brown, of Oakland.

The funeral of the deceased officer will be escorted by a military escort to the union station Monday afternoon for shipment to Oakland where the funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Pinkston at 2922 East 15th street. The widow and Mrs. Pinkston will accompany the remains. The burial will be in the family plot in Oakland.

In the current issue of Collier's a weekly picture of the third ambulance company, with Capt. Brown leading the funeral, was shown as an illustration in an article on Columbus by James Hopper.

mitted by inhabitants of the country against the pursuing forces, the government of the country in which the abuses have been committed will be solely responsible in case of a miscarriage of justice or failure to punish the guilty.

"No pursuit can be begun after three days have elapsed from the time of the commission of the crime unless the offenders have remained for that length of time in the territory where the crime was committed."

It was also insisted in the new draft that clashes between the two contracting parties through errors or the indiscretion of commanders were not to be considered sufficient to hold the government of a country responsible on the pursuing forces be considered as such.

Insist on Limitations. With this article Mr. Arredondo was handed the following:

"Explain to the secretary of state that the Mexican government insists on having included in the agreement stipulations relative to the limitation of the zone through which the pursuing forces are to operate as to the time they should remain in such zone, the arms to be carried, and the maximum number of troops. The reasons the Mexican government has for insisting on this answer is as follows:

"The first place, the government does not believe that the territory east of Piedras Negras need be taken into consideration for the reason that since the Carranza party has always operated in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, and we consider the necessity for the Carranza party to be in the frontier remote."

Arguments For Stipulations. "In the second place, this government considers it essential to place a limit on the distance to which pursuing forces may penetrate and that 60 kilometers is ample for the pursuing army to come in contact with the bandits or the forces of the country they have entered. The latter forces are to continue the pursuit. In the third place, pursuing parties in such instances can have little use for artillery and infantry an action must be rapid and can only be carried out by cavalry. Infantry and artillery cannot be considered useful to a pursuit of this nature by the Mexican government as their use may give rise to the twisted versions and might be cause of serious encounters between residents of one or the other country.

"Furthermore, impress upon the secretary that for the purposes of pursuit over the frontier a maximum of eight days time is sufficient for either capturing the offender or agreeing with the forces of the injured country to do so. Lastly, the limitation relative to the number of troops is important, as it is fair to suppose that the number of bandits is not great and that 1000 cavaliers would suffice for the work. If a greater number of troops cross the frontier, the good relations between the two countries."

Ask Special Consideration. On April 14 the Washington government sent another note agreeing to the proposition that only 60 kilometers of the border line be considered in the agreement and that the pursuing force would not remain in foreign territory more than 15 days without a special agreement. The new note also agreed

that no pursuit would commence until after a period of three days had elapsed since the commission of the crime. To this was added a special request that the expedition now in Mexico be considered a special case.

The Mexican government refused to give its consent to this request, and in turn, demanded the recall of the American troops.

Subsecretary Amador in his statement said the American troops had taken heavy artillery into Mexico. Dispatches from the American expedition stated that only machine guns and light mountain artillery are being used in Mexico.

PALAFIX AND PACHECO KILLED; BOTH ENEMIES OF CARRANZA

Confirmation of the death of Manuel Palafox, the man alleged to have been in power behind the Zapata movement, has been sent from Mexico City, April 15. The message comes direct from Mexico City and states that not only Manuel Palafox but also Francisco Pacheco and nine "conventionalists."

Palafox has been a power in the Zapata movement since the beginning of the revolution, and was the sole obstacle to pacification with Carranza at the time he entered the city of Mexico in 1914. His equity toward Carranza was vigorously expressed when he favored the murder of Carranza by Zapata.

Gen. Pacheco was one of Zapata's most skillful leaders and recently was visited by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, who sought to arrange a peaceful surrender of the rebel forces. Pacheco and Gonzalez de la O arranged a plot to murder Gonzalez and his associates, but the plot was frustrated.

CARRANZA ASSURES PEOPLE DIGNITY WILL BE UPHOLD

Mexico City, Mex., April 15.—Gen. Carranza, appearing on the balcony of the national palace, under the liberty bell, addressed a great throng Friday. Gen. Obregon stood by his side.

Gen. Carranza declared the sovereignty, dignity and honor of Mexico would be upheld. He exhorted all Mexicans to work for the reconstruction of the nation. He was loudly cheered. The city was brilliantly illuminated and large crowds paraded the streets.

PEACE COMMISSION GOES OUT TO SEE GEN. REYES

Torreon, Mex., April 14.—(Via El Paso Junction, April 15.)—The peace commission, directed by Gen. Maycotte, which is seeking to bring about the surrender of Gen. Carranza and his command under a general amnesty proposition, is reported today to be at Nansa but news of any definite results of its deliberations is not expected for several days. Torreon is quiet today.

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—Adv.

Mexican rent collections, Lee Newman.

—Adv.

THREE SICK SOLDIERS AND 12 TEAMSTERS FROM FRONT

Three sick soldiers have been brought for Friday of men being brought in from Columbus for treatment at Fort Bliss. One of the men from the engineering corps had pneumonia; one from the sixth infantry, had blood trouble, and a third, a negro from the 34th infantry, broke down under the campaign strain.

On the same train were 12 teamsters from Wagon Train No. 4, which was made up in Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, and is now stationed in El Paso at Fort Bliss. The use of the teamsters makes the need of the wagon trains less imperative, save where the wagon trains are directly in the line of march.

FORAGE FOR PERSHING FORCE REACHES CHIHUAHUA SAFELY

Word has been received by the shipper of ten cars of forage intended for the new American military base at San Antonio, Chihuahua, that the shipment arrived Friday morning at Chihuahua and had been transferred to the tracks of the Northern Pacific railway for passage to San Antonio. Nine additional cars of forage will go down by the same route from Juarez and for the same destination on the next freight train going south.

No shipments of supplies of foodstuffs will go over the North Western railroad before Monday.

Tenement collections see Lee Newman.

—Adv.

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